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ASSISTANCE IN MINE CLEARANCE

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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IRAQ

[Original: Arabic]

[3 January 1995]

1. Iraq stated that the military aggression launched by the coalition forces against Iraq left behind large numbers of unexploded bombs, rockets, shells and mines. Since the beginning of 1992, the Secretary-General had been notified periodically of the numbers of explosives found and disarmed by civil defence teams and of the numbers of innocent civilian victims and other losses caused by such mines and unexploded ordnance in all parts of Iraq.

2. The number of bombs, shells and rockets of all types found and disarmed between 1 May 1994 and 1 January 1995 was 9,280. The total number from the beginning of 1992 to date was therefore 273,218.

3. These figures may demonstrate the extent to which the lives of innocent civilians in Iraq are at risk over and above the threats posed to them by the shortage of food and medicine and the adverse health situation owing to the unjust embargo imposed on Iraq and by the Iraqi people's lack of access to the most elementary and basic humanitarian needs.

LEBANON

[Original: Arabic]

[8 November 1994]

I. THE SITUATION

1. From the beginning of the Lebanese "events" in 1975, mines were laid by local militias along the confrontation lines in all parts of the country.

2. With the invasions of Lebanese territory by Israeli forces in 1978 and 1982, large numbers of mines were laid by these forces.

3. Following the unification of the Lebanese Army towards the end of 1990, engineering units investigated the minefields and cleared some of them. This work is continuing.

4. The Lebanese Army command has been able to obtain maps for a small number of minefields, but for most of them there are no maps and no detailed information is available.

5. All that it has been possible to do is to erect warning notices around the perimeter of some suspect areas, particularly areas without cover and wooded areas, because of the lack of the necessary resources and the need to give priority to activities in inhabited areas.

6. In all parts of Lebanon unexploded shells are found from time to time and disposed of on the spot.

II. IMPLICATIONS

7. Mine clearance is constantly under way in all parts of the country. It has been possible to define the problem and identify the suspect areas. (A table showing the location of mines in Lebanese territory is attached.)

8. A great deal of time will be required to eliminate this problem because the necessary technical resources are lacking.

III. PROPOSALS

9. In order to expedite work on mine detection and mine clearance, the Lebanese Army will require: technical equipment to facilitate mine detection and mine clearance; and protective equipment for personnel working in mine detection (special suiting, masks and helmets).

10. The equipment required can be determined in coordination with those concerned at the appropriate time.

Table. Location of mines and unexploded ordnance in Lebanon

Place	Particulars	Mines	
		Anti-tank	Anti-personnel
Beirut	A line extending from the Halayunah Circle by way of the old Sidon road and the Safir area to Khaldeh and Aramun.	Undetermined	About 1 000
Northern Matn	Wadi al-Jamajim - Sannin - Ayn al-Tuffahah - Zighrin - Jadidah area (from the Diamond Brewery to Galerie al-Ittihad).	Undetermined	Undetermined
Upper Matn	A line extending from Qurayyah, Ra's al-Harf and Ruwaysat al-Bulut down to Salima and Arbaniyah.	Undetermined	Undetermined
Kisrawan	Uyun al-Samman - Wadi Ja'ita.	Undetermined	Undetermined
Jubayl and Batrun	From Faghal and Bikh'az up to Kfar Hatna, Shibtin and Dahr Abi Yaghi.	About 350	About 2 000
The Shuf	From Al-Shihar al-Gharbi and Dayr al-Qamar to Arz al-Baruk and Arz Bmahrin.	About 50	About 3 500
Suq al-Gharb	Suq al-Gharb area - Kayfun - Qamatiyah - Basaba al-Ma'rufiyah.	About 300	About 300
Western Bekaa	Falij area.	Undetermined	Undetermined
Total		About 700	About 8 500